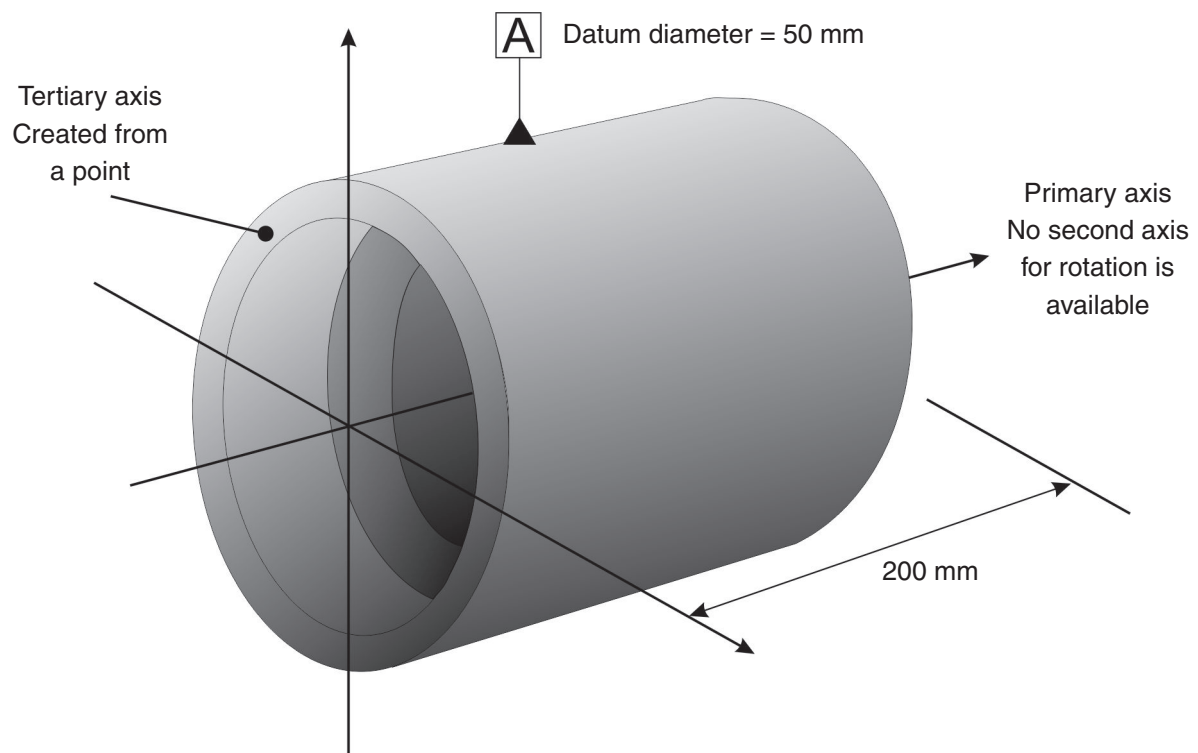


Cylindrical part alignment (non-CAD)



© 2013 - 2014 Renishaw plc. All rights reserved.

Renishaw® is a registered trademark of Renishaw plc.

This document may not be copied or reproduced in whole or in part, or transferred to any other media or language, by any means, without the prior written permission of Renishaw.

The publication of material within this document does not imply freedom from the patent rights of Renishaw plc.

Disclaimer

Considerable effort has been made to ensure that the contents of this document are free from inaccuracies and omissions. However, Renishaw makes no warranties with respect to the contents of this document and specifically disclaims any implied warranties. Renishaw reserves the right to make changes to this document and to the product described herein without obligation to notify any person of such changes.

Trademarks

All brand names and product names used in this document are trade names, service marks, trademarks, or registered trademarks of their respective owners.

Cylindrical part alignment (non-CAD)

Care of equipment

Renishaw probes and associated systems are precision tools used for obtaining precise measurements and must therefore be treated with care.

Changes to Renishaw products

Renishaw reserves the right to improve, change or modify its hardware or software without incurring any obligations to make changes to Renishaw equipment previously sold.

Warranty

Renishaw plc warrants its equipment for a limited period (as set out in our Standard Terms and Conditions of Sale) provided that it is installed exactly as defined in associated Renishaw documentation.

Prior consent must be obtained from Renishaw if non-Renishaw equipment (e.g. interfaces and/or cabling) is to be used or substituted. Failure to comply with this will invalidate the Renishaw warranty.

Claims under warranty must be made from authorised service centres only, which may be advised by the supplier or distributor.

Trademarks

Windows 98, Windows XP, Windows 2000 and Windows NT are registered tradenames of the Microsoft Corporation.

IBM is the tradename of the International Business Machines Inc

All trademarks and tradenames are acknowledged.

Contents

1	Cylindrical part alignment (non-CAD).....	6
1.1	Tutorial pre-requisites.....	6
1.2	Tutorial objectives.....	6
2	Introduction.....	7
3	Create a manual, basic alignment.....	8
4	Create an automatic, precise alignment.....	13

1 Cylindrical part alignment (non-CAD)

1.1 Tutorial pre-requisites

- The student should understand the contents of the 'Principles of part alignment' tutorial
- The student should have completed 'Part alignment - plane, line and point' tutorials and 'Part alignment - plane and two circles' tutorials

1.2 Tutorial objectives

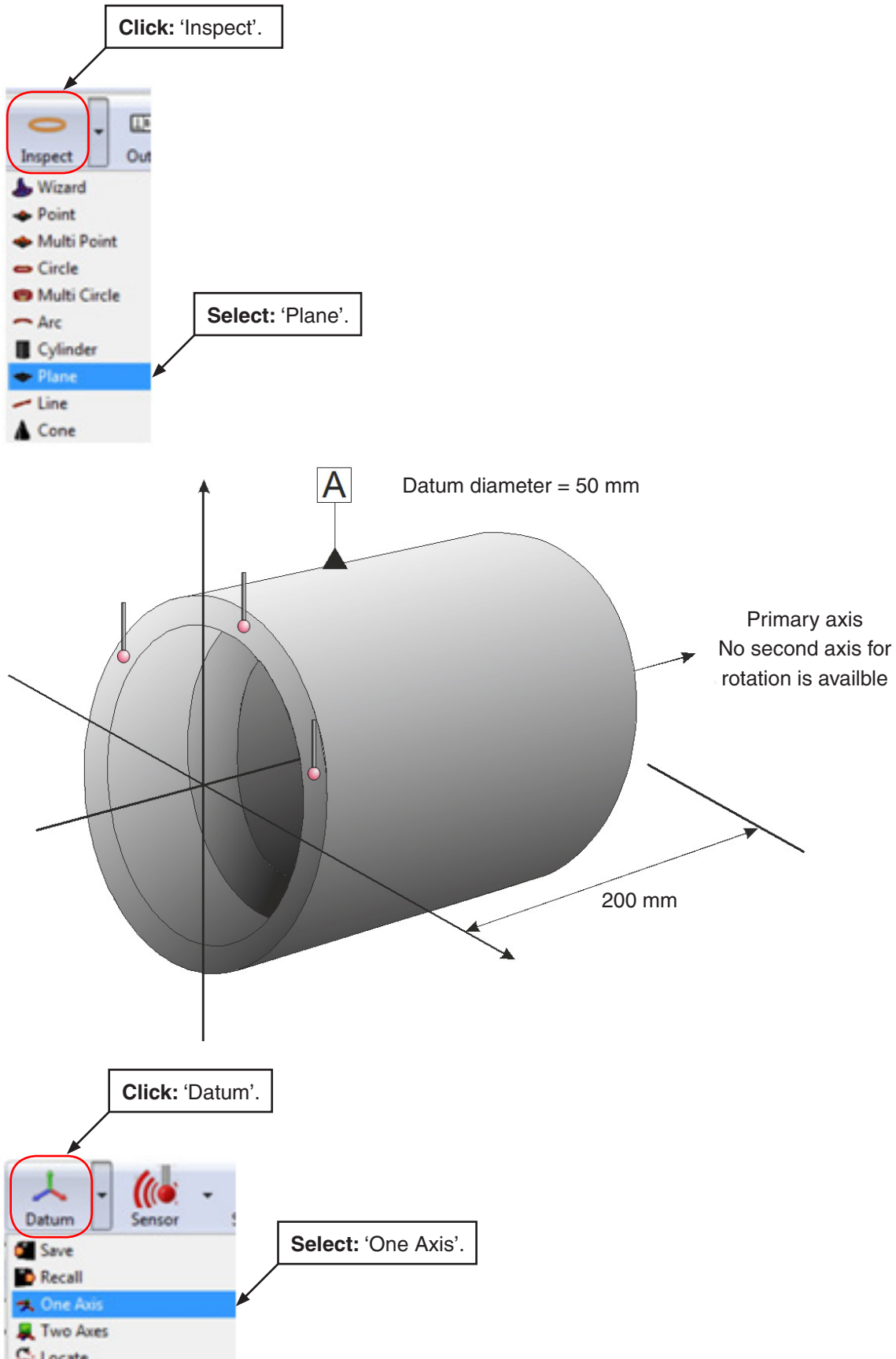
- Further use of alignment techniques relevant to cylindrical items
- Introduction to the manipulation of defined probe paths and measurement points
- Further exposure to programming from drawing definition

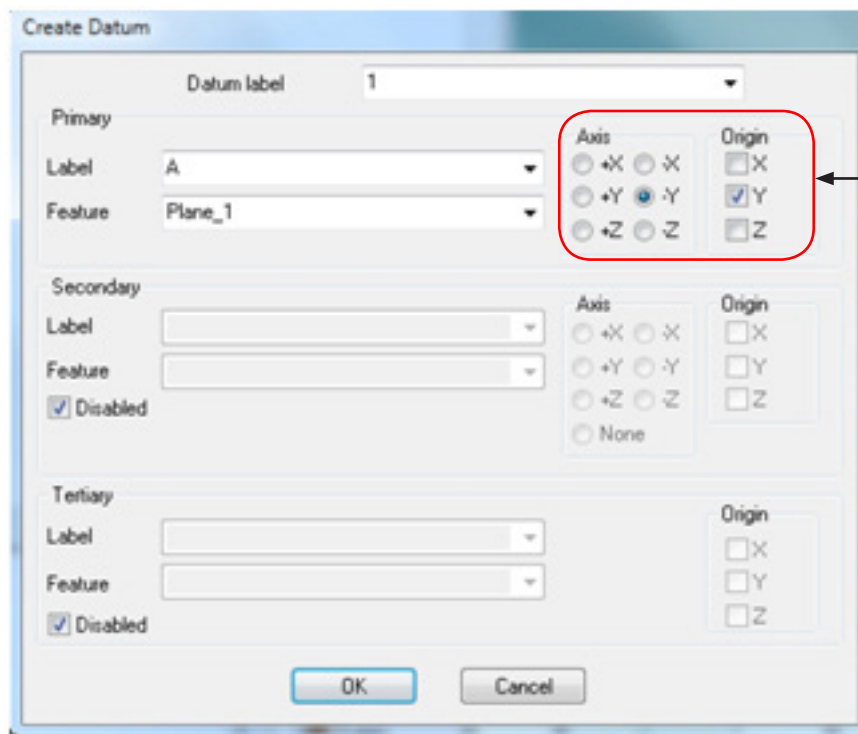
2 Introduction

Building on previous tutorials describing basic manual measurement and alignment techniques, this tutorial introduces the student to the concepts of axial alignment of cylindrical components. In addition, the student will learn how to manipulate default measurement paths.

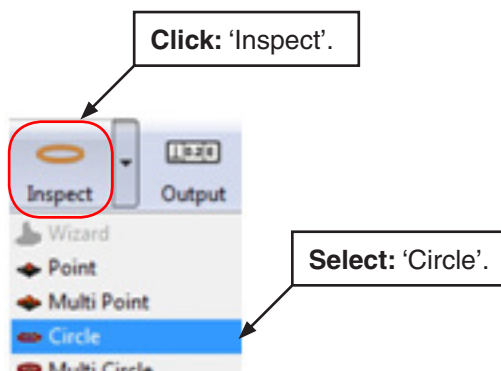
3 Create a manual, basic alignment

Open a new program and load a suitable probe, as described in earlier tutorials.



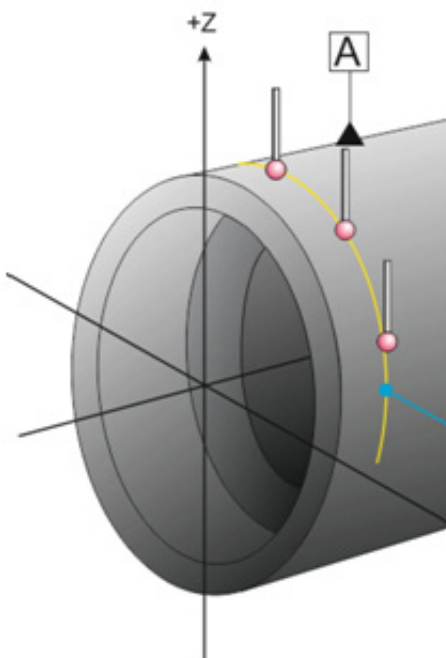


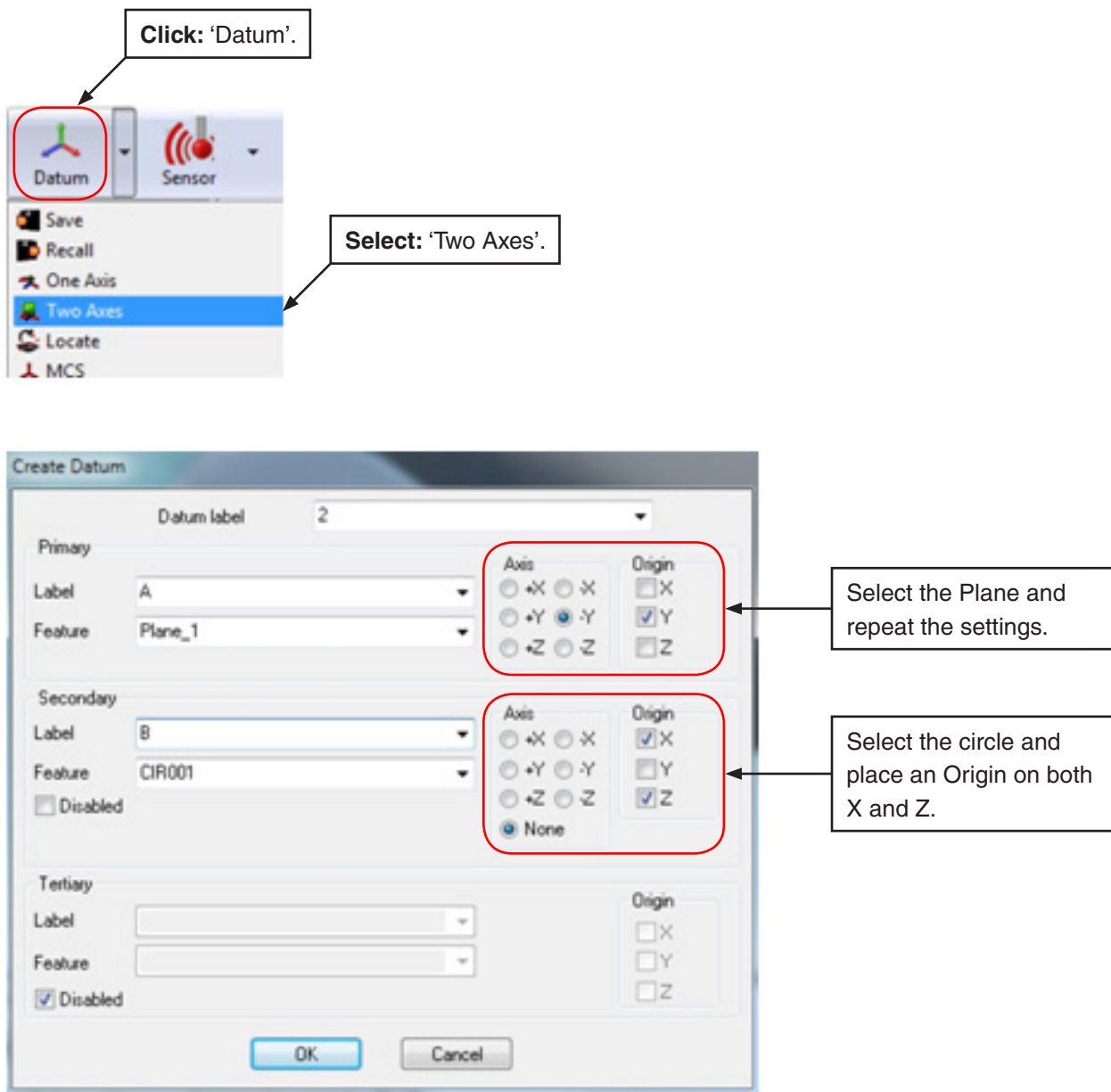
Select: '-Y' for the primary axis and set an origin on the same face.



Click: 'Inspect'.

Select: 'Circle'.



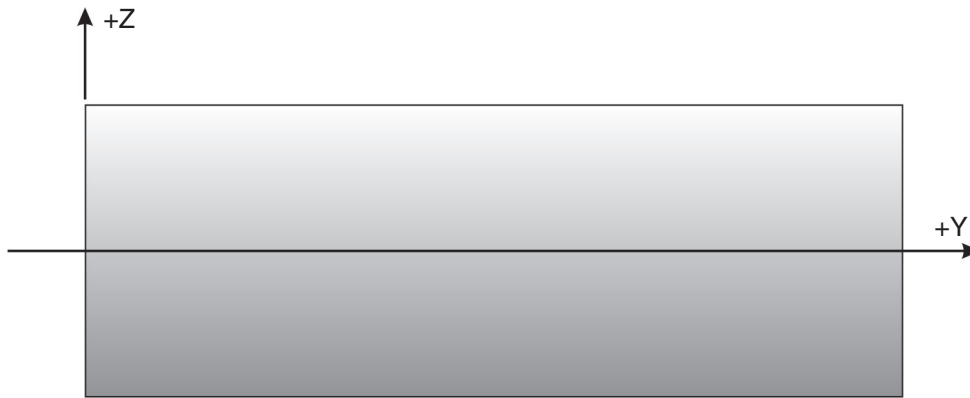


The part alignment is now complete and is ready for measurement.

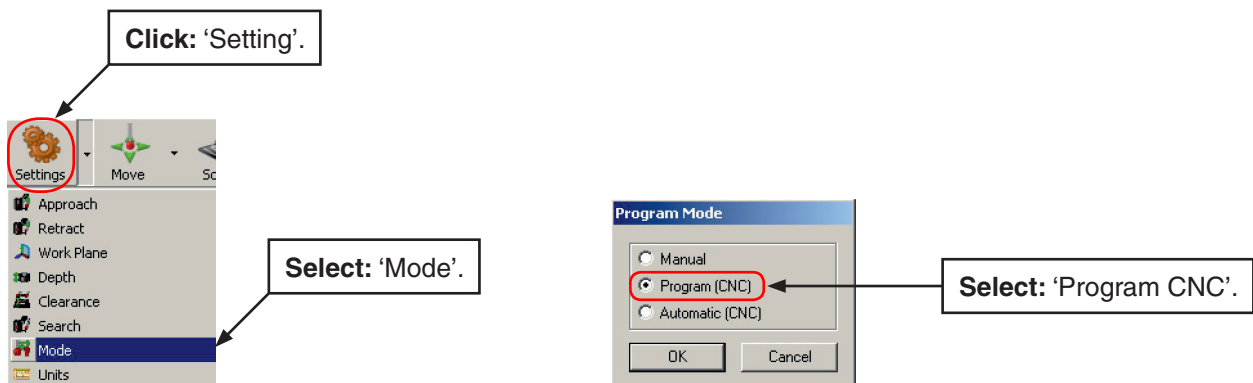
GUIDANCE NOTE: This is a very basic manual alignment using minimum points and is not accurate enough for good metrology.

4 Create an automatic, precise alignment

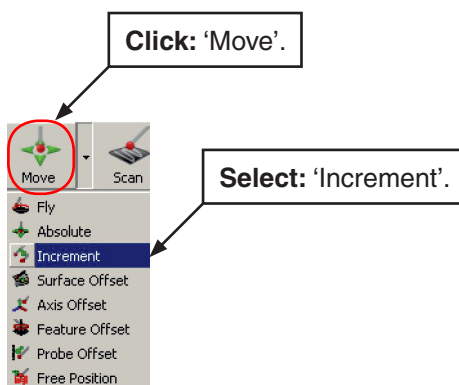
Since the manual alignment uses minimal points, it is not accurate enough for good metrology. An automatic alignment is needed for a more precise alignment.

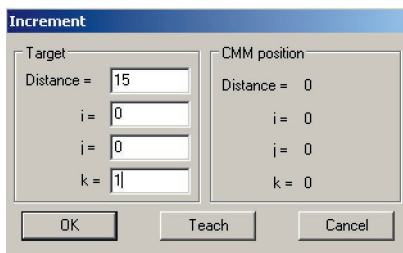


To put the machine in 'Program (CNC)' mode:



Since the machine is now in automatic mode, a GOTO must be added to move the probe clear of the component:





Enter the required values.

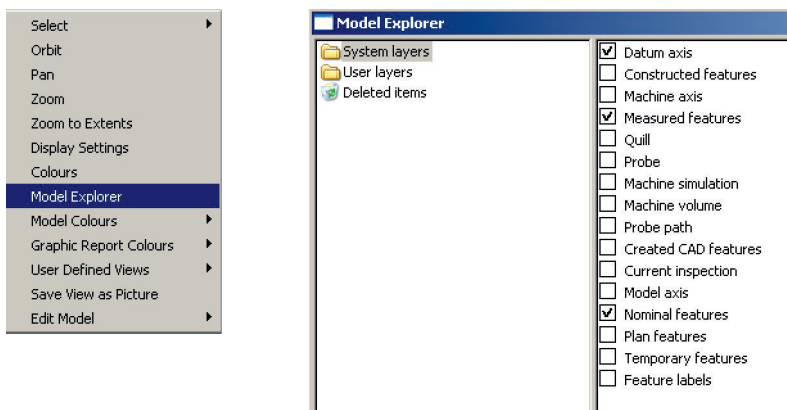
In this case, to move 15 mm up in Z to clear the component.
This generates the following code:

GOTO/INCR,15,0,0,1

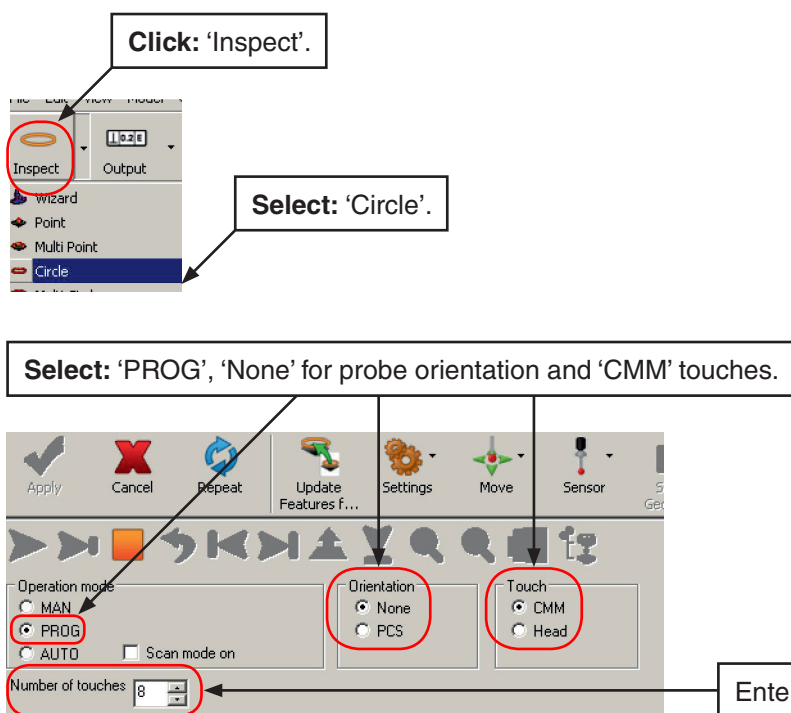
The MCU can then be used to move the probe from above the cylinder to a point from which automatic measurements of the circular sections can take place.

Pressing the 'Take point' button creates a GOTO of this position.

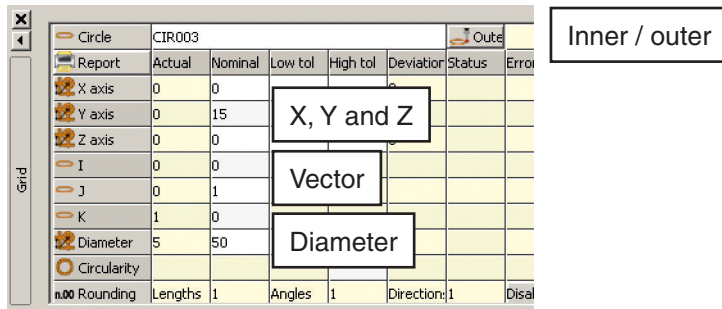
Next, right mouse click in the 'graphics' window, click 'Model Explorer' and select 'Datum', 'Measured features' and 'Nominal features' to display them in the 'graphics' window.



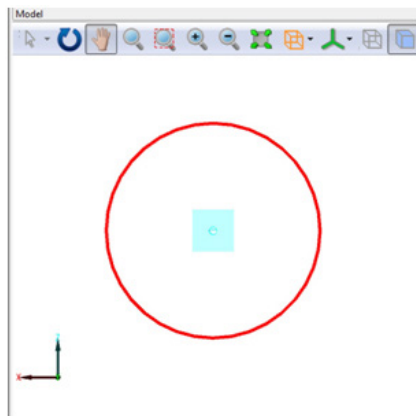
Four circular cross-sections will now be measured along the length of the cylinder.



Enter nominal data:



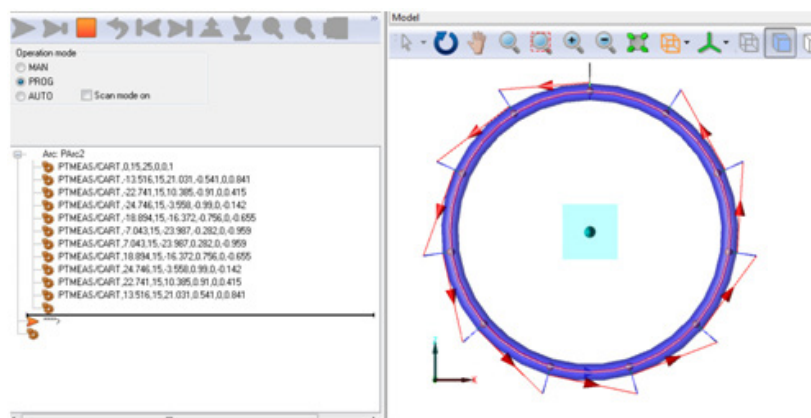
This nominal information allows the correct circle to be placed in the co-ordinate system:



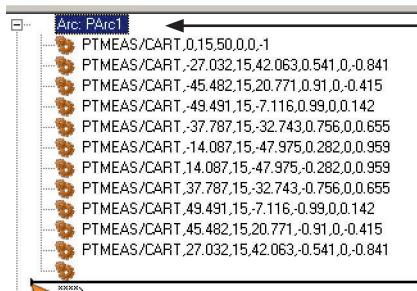
Nominal data



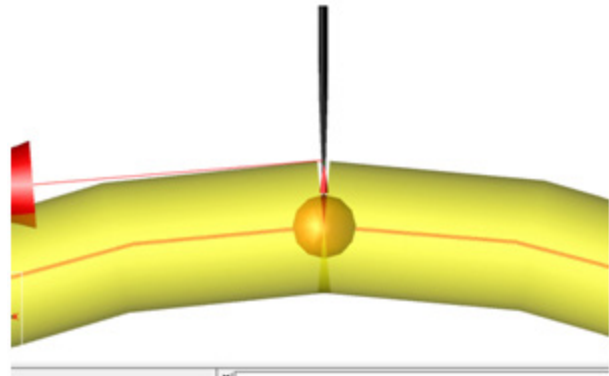
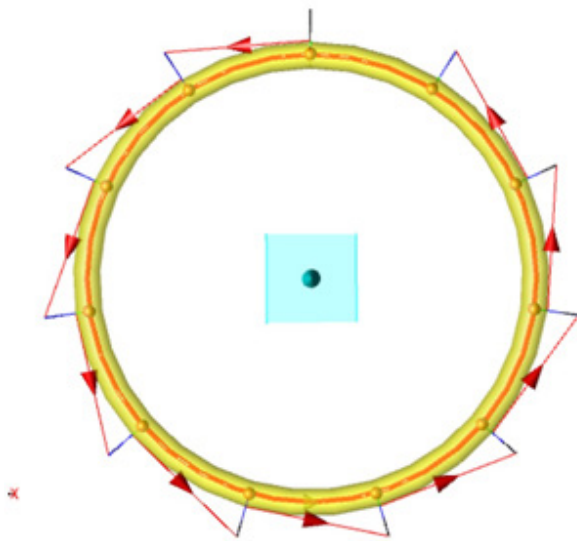
The probe path is shown in the 'graphics' window:



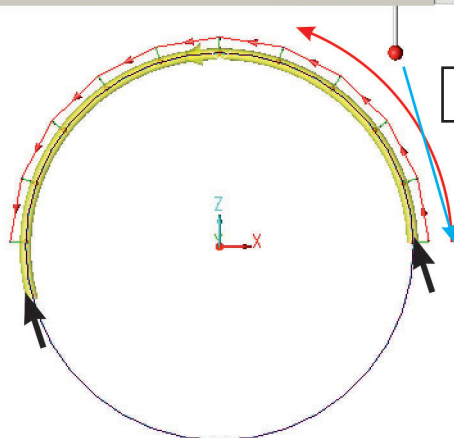
Probe path



Select the path name. This then changes the path colour showing that the path can be modified.



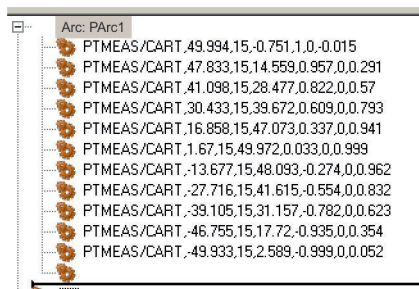
Use the mouse to move the path start and end positions to the desired position that will prevent shanking of the probe:



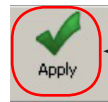
Probe path.

GUIDANCE NOTE: The individual measuring points can be edited and moved if required

It can be seen that the path points have been modified to reflect the new probe path:



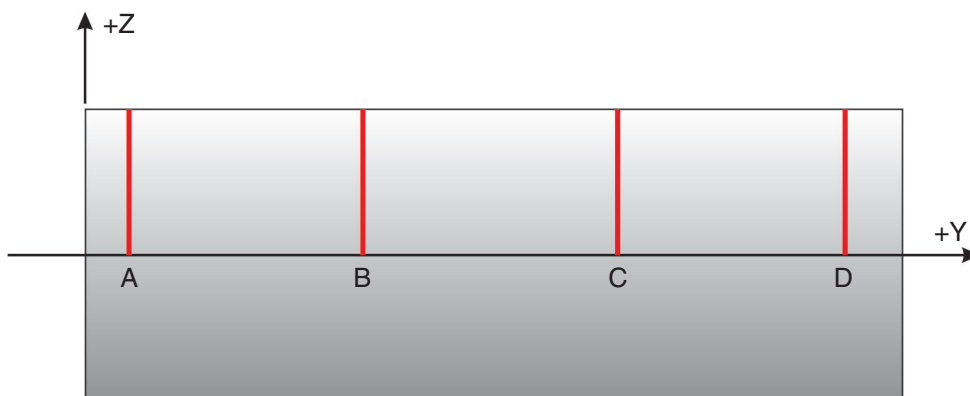
New points



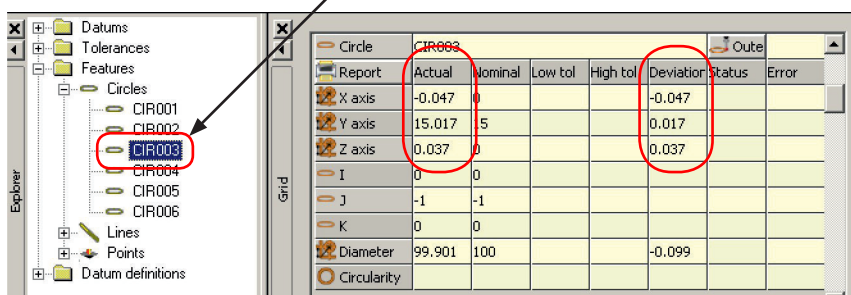
Click: 'Apply' to complete.

Repeat the above for the other 3 sections. This will now give " CIR002 TO CIR005 ".

Remember to add GOTO commands to prevent collision when the probe moves from the end of one section to the start of the next.

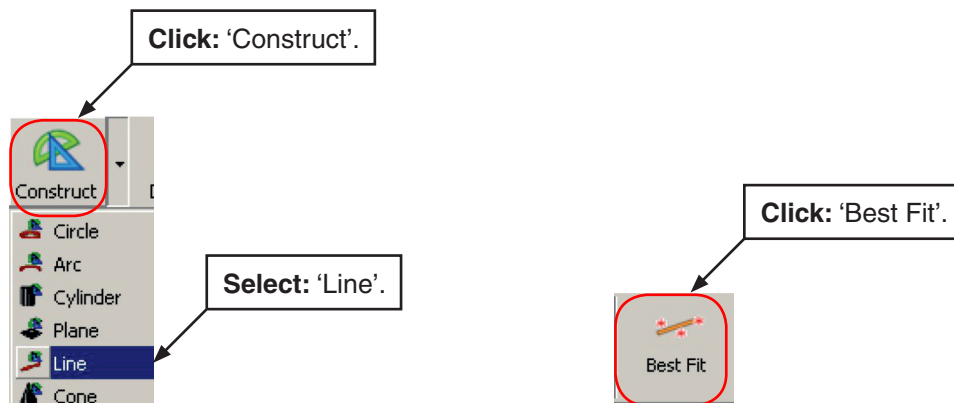


Select each circle to view the current feature coordinates.

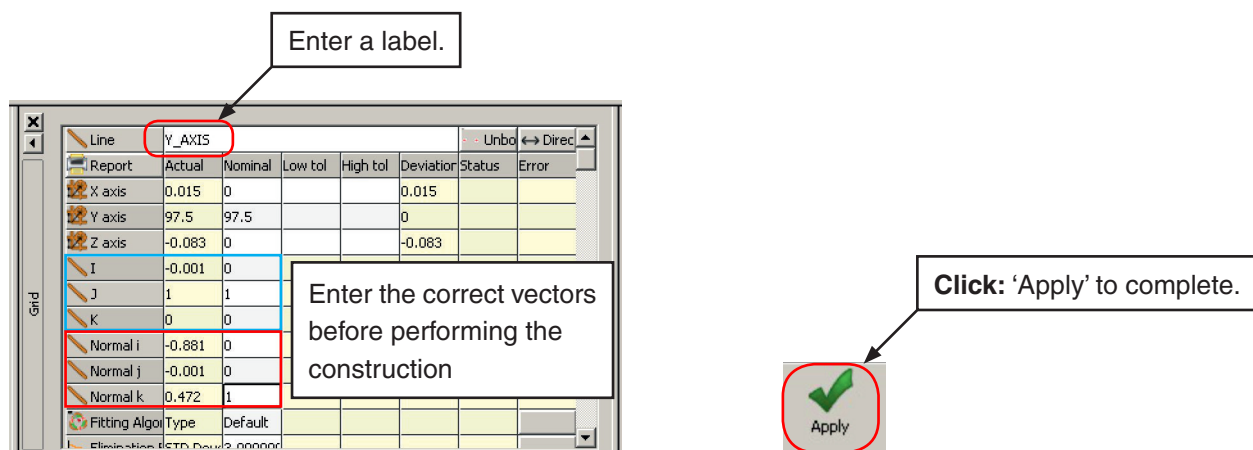
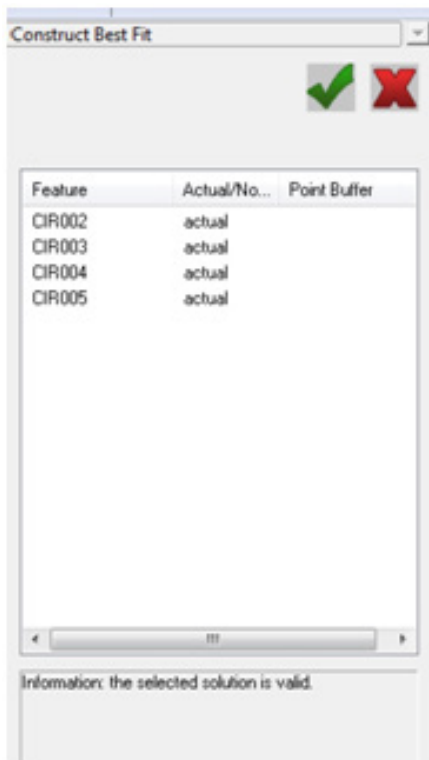


There should be variations in the Z and X values with respect to the provisional alignment.

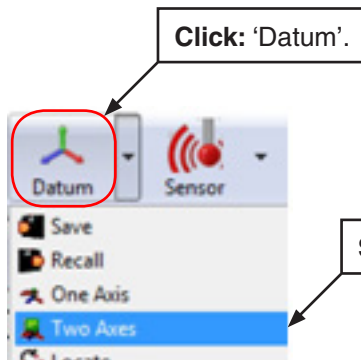
Now construct another line using the four circles to give a more precise alignment:



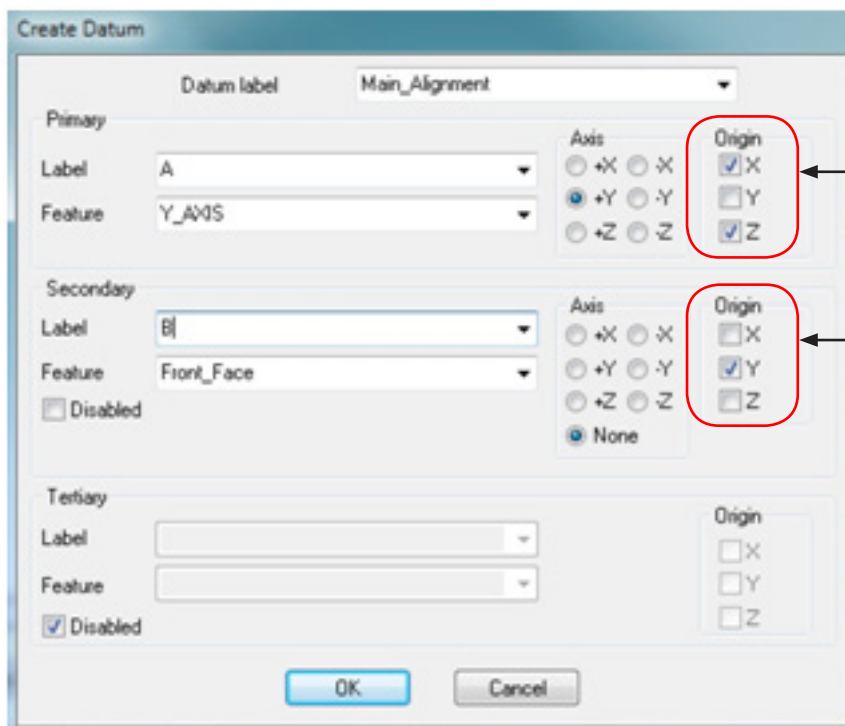
Copy features to the 'construct' window:



This line can now be used to create the main alignment.



Select: 'Two Axes'.



Create a new primary axis and place origins on X and Z.

Create an origin on 'Y'.

The following code is generated when 'OK' is clicked.

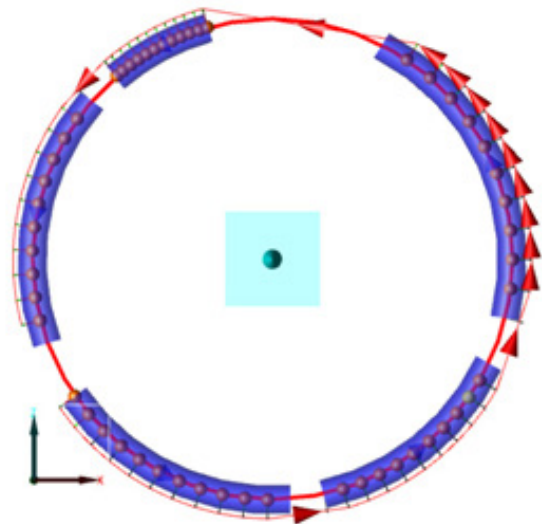
```
DATDEF/FA(Y_AXIS), DAT(A)
DATDEF/FA(Front_Face), DAT(B)
D(Main_Alignment)=DATSET/DAT(A),YDIR,XORIG,ZORIG,DAT(B),YORIG
```

Select each circle to view the current feature in the new coordinate system.

Circle	Report	Actual	Nominal	Low tol	High tol	Deviation	Status	Error
X axis		0.015	0			0.015		
Y axis		20	20			-0		
Z axis		-0.007	0			-0.007		
I		-0.002	0					
J		-1	-1					
K		0.001	0					
Diameter		49.954	50			-0.046		
Circularity								

There should be very small variations in the Z and X values with respect to the new alignment.

5 sections



This page intentionally left blank

Renishaw plc
New Mills, Wotton-under-Edge,
Gloucestershire, GL12 8JR
United Kingdom

T +44 (0)1453 524524
F +44 (0)1453 524901
E uk@renishaw.com
www.renishaw.com

RENISHAW 
apply innovation™

**For worldwide contact details,
please visit our main web site at
www.renishaw.com/contact**



H - 1000 - 5316 - 02